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DIVISION II

11 FEB 23 PM 12:04

STATE OF WASHINGTON
BY DEPUTY

No.
Court of Appeals No. 39087-6-II

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

JAY McKAGUE,

Petitioner.

FILED
FEB 25 2011
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

2011 FEB 13 PM 4:30
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON FOR THURSTON COUNTY

PETITION FOR REVIEW

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A. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER

Pursuant to RAP 13.4, Petitioner Jay McKague asks this Court to accept review of the published decision of the Court of Appeals in State v. McKague, __ Wn.App. __ (39087-6-II, January 19, 2011).

B. OPINION BELOW

Jay McKague, a homeless man, stole a can of smoked oysters from an Olympia convenience store for breakfast. As Mr. McKague left the store, the store's owner, Kee Ho Chang, chased after him and confronted him in the parking lot. Mr. McKague pushed Mr. Chang to the ground, causing him to bump his head. Mr. Chang suffered a mild concussion (without loss of consciousness) and a strained shoulder. Mr. McKague was convicted of second degree assault and was sentenced to serve the rest of his life in prison as a persistent offender.

In a fractured published opinion the Court of Appeals, two judges concluded Mr. Chang's facial bruising and mild concussion were sufficient independently and together to establish the substantial injury element of second degree assault. A majority of two different judges, found Mr. McKague's life sentence was constitutionally imposed

C. ISSUES PRESENTED

1. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution requires the State prove each element of an

offense beyond a reasonable doubt. To convict Mr. McKague of second degree assault the State had to prove he inflicted substantial bodily injury on Mr. Chang. Where the State's evidence does not establish Mr. Chang suffered any impairment or loss of any bodily function is there sufficient evidence to support Mr. McKague's conviction of second degree assault and resulting life sentence?

2. The Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to a jury trial and due process of law guarantee an accused person the right to a jury determination beyond a reasonable doubt of any fact necessary to elevate the punishment for a crime above the otherwise-available statutory maximum. Were McKague's Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights violated when a judge, not a jury, found by a preponderance of the evidence that he had suffered two qualifying offenses elevating his punishment from the otherwise-available ten-year maximum penalty to life without the possibility of parole?

3. The Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, section 12 of the Washington constitution require that similarly situated people be treated the same with regard to the legitimate purpose of the law. With the purpose of punishing more harshly recidivist criminals, the Legislature has enacted statutes authorizing greater penalties for specified offenses based

on recidivism. In certain instances, however, the Legislature has labeled the prior convictions 'elements,' requiring they be proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, and in other instances has termed them 'aggravators' or 'sentencing factors,' permitting a judge to find the prior convictions by a preponderance of the evidence. Where no rational basis exists for treating similarly-situated recidivist criminals differently, and the effect of the classification is to deny some recidivists the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment protections of a jury trial and proof beyond a reasonable doubt, does the arbitrary classification violate equal protection?

D. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

One morning in Olympia, Jay McKague entered the Shop Fast Grocery picked up a can of smoked oysters and left without paying for the food. 3/30/09 RP 57-59. Outside the store Mr. McKague quickly ate his stolen breakfast and was confronted by Mr. Chang, the owner of the store. 3/31/09 RP 119, 144-45. Angry about the theft he had observed, Mr. Chang repeatedly demanded "why did you steal my item?" 3/30/09 RP 62. Mr. Chang grabbed Mr. McKague. 3/30/09 RP 63; 3/31/09 RP 145. Mr. Chang testified that Mr. McKague punched him about six times. 3/19/09 RP 62-63. Mr. McKague then pushed Mr. Chang away, causing Mr. Chang to fall and strike his head on the ground. 3/30/09 RP 63, 76. When he fell, Mr. Chang bumped the back of his head on the ground. As

a result, Mr. Chang suffered a cut on his head and felt dizzy, but he remained conscious. 3/19/09 RP 65-66.

Mr. Chang face was bruised, he had a contusion to his scalp, a strained shoulder, and a concussion without a loss of consciousness. Ex 34, pp.3, 6.

The State charged Mr. McKague with one count of first degree robbery and in the alternative one count of second degree assault. CP 6. A jury acquitted Mr. McKague of the robbery charge but convicted him of the assault. CP 60-61.

Finding he had two prior convictions for most serious offenses, the trial court sentenced Mr. McKague to life without the possibility of parole. CP 68, 71.

E. ARGUMENT

1. THIS COURT SHOULD REVIEW THE SPLIT
OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
CONCLUDING EITHER BRUISING OR A MILD
CONCUSSION ARE AS MATTER OF LAW
“SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY” AS THAT
TERM IS DEFINED BY STATUTE.

A criminal defendant has the right to a jury trial and may only be convicted if the government proves every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Blakely v. Washington, 542 US. 296, 300-01, 124. S.Ct. 2531, 159 L.Ed.2d 403 (2004); Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S.

466, 476-77, 120 S.Ct. 2348, 147 L.Ed.2d 435 (2000); United States v. Gaudin, 515 U.S. 506, 510, 115 S.Ct. 2310, 132 L.Ed.2d 444 (1995); In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358, 364, 90 S.Ct. 1068, 25 L.Ed.2d 368 (1970); State v. Green, 94 Wn.2d 216, 220-21, 616 P.2d 628 (1980). The constitutional rights to due process and a jury trial “indisputably entitle a criminal defendant to ‘a jury determination that [she] is guilty of every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.’” Apprendi, 530 U.S. at 476-77, quoting Gaudin, 515 U.S. at 510.

To convict Mr. McKague of second degree assault the State was required to prove he intentionally assaulted Mr. Chang and “thereby recklessly inflict[ed] substantial bodily harm.” RCW 9A.36.021(1)(a). CP 45.

“Substantial bodily harm” means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily part;

9A.04.110(4)(b). In the light most favorable to the State, the evidence does not establish Mr. Chang suffered substantial bodily harm.

Mr. Chang testified that when he confronted Mr. McKague, Mr. McKague punched him about six times and pushed him to the ground. 3/19/09 RP 62-63. When he fell, Mr. Chang bumped the back of his head

on the ground. 3/19/09 RP 63, 76. As a result, Mr. Chang suffered a cut on his head and felt dizzy, but he remained conscious. 3/19/09 RP 65-66.

Mr. Chang did not suffer a fracture. Nor was there either a substantial disfigurement nor loss of function in this case. While Mr. Chang suffered a contusion to his scalp, the medical records described it as not indicating any "sign of serious injury." Ex. 34, p. 6. Mr. Chang also suffered a strained shoulder, Ex. 34, p.3, but there is no indication that injury resulted in either disfigurement or loss of use of his shoulder for any period of time.

Finally, Mr. Chang suffered a concussion without a loss of consciousness. Ex. 34, p.3. The State offered no evidence that Mr. Chang's concussion caused any lack of function or impairment. The State did offer the discharge summary which Mr. Chang received outlining the potential symptoms of post-concussion syndrome, such as dizziness and nausea, but there was no evidence that Mr. Chang suffered these symptoms following his medical evaluation. Further, Mr. Chang did not testify that he was unable to perform his normal tasks as a result of the injury.

The lead opinion concludes that "bruising itself rises to the level of temporary but substantial disfigurement." Opinion at 8 (Citing State v. Hovig, 149 Wn.App. 1, 202 P.3d 318, review denied, 166 Wn.2d 1020

(2009); State v. Ashcraft, 71 Wn.App. 444, 859 P.2d 60 (1993)). But the cited cases do not go nearly as far as the lead opinion, instead they merely held that bruising “**can** rise to the level of “substantial bodily injury” if the State produces sufficient evidence of temporary but substantial disfigurement.” (Emphasis added. Hovig, 149 Wn.App. at 13. In each of the cited cases, the victims of the assault were children who were hit with a shoe, Ashcraft, and bit by an adult, Hovig. In each case the State presented medical testimony to establish the accompanying pain the child victims would have suffered at the time of the infliction of the injuries and in the days following the injuries. Hovig, 149 Wn.App. at 13. Here, the Court of Appeals points to no evidence that the bruising of the adult victim was accompanied by the same, or any, degree of pain that was identified for the child victims in Hovig and Ashcraft.

As Judge Armstrong notes, by concluding bruising, without more, is as a matter of law sufficient to establish substantial bodily injury, the opinion blurs any distinction between third and fourth degree assaults and second degree assault. Opinion at 28. Even lesser intentional assaults may likely result in a bruise, but without corresponding pain or something more to indicate the injury is “substantial.” By eliminating that distinction, an injury which formerly gave rise to a mere misdemeanor or Class C felony, will now, as here, establish “a most serious offense”

subjecting the person to the provisions of the Persistent Offender Accountability Act. Thus, the split opinion's broadening of the definition of "substantial bodily injury" is a matter of significant public interest which merits review under RAP 13.4.

Beyond bruising, two judges of the Court of Appeals concluded Mr. Chang's mild concussion was sufficient to support the conviction for which Mr. McKague will be confined for the remainder of his life. These judges concluded Mr. Chang's report of dizziness immediately following the incident, together with police officers' nonmedical opinion that he was not quite right was sufficient to establish a temporary impairment. This conclusion rests upon the potential risks posed by concussions rather than on the actual injuries established by medical testimony or by Mr. Chang himself.

While concussions present the potential of severe injury, they do not realize that potential in every case. Here, the medical testimony unambiguously established this was not a "serious injury." The State did not offer any evidence that Mr. Chang suffered any of the potential symptoms or consequences of a concussion. That an injury in the abstract could cause loss of use in some circumstances cannot be enough to establish the loss of use in the face of evidence that the victim was not inhibited from his normal activities.

Based on nothing more than the unrealized potential of concussion to result in such symptoms, in this published opinion, the court concludes the victim suffered “substantial bodily injury.” By concluding potential injury is sufficient to establish substantial bodily injury, the opinion again broadens the statutory definition of substantial bodily injury. This broadening of statutory terms merits review by this Court.

As Judge Armstrong concluded, the State did not prove the mild concussion was a substantial bodily injury. Nor can bruising establish the element without accompanying testimony of the degree of injury. Because the injury inflicted here did not rise to the level necessary to support Mr. McKague’s conviction of second degree assault and corresponding life sentence, this Court should accept review of this case and clarify the statutory requirement that the State establish substantial bodily injury.

2. THIS COURT SHOULD GRANT REVIEW OF THE SPLIT OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS AS TO WHETHER MR. MCKAGUE’S SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED WHEN THE COURT IMPOSED A SENTENCE OVER THE MAXIMUM TERM BASED UPON PRIOR CONVICTIONS THAT WERE NOT FOUND BY A JURY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

The Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution ensures that a person will not suffer a loss of liberty without due process of law;

U.S. Const. Amend. XIV. The Sixth Amendment also provides the defendant with a right to trial by jury. U.S. Const. Amend. VI. Thus, it is axiomatic that a criminal defendant has the right to a jury trial and may only be convicted if the government proves every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Blakely, 542 US. at 300-01; Apprendi, 530 U.S. 476-77. The constitutional rights to due process and a jury trial “indisputably entitle a criminal defendant to ‘a jury determination that [he] is guilty of every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.’” Apprendi, 530 U.S. at 476-77.

As Judge Quinn-Brintnall’s dissent points out, this Court’s original decisions address the Sixth Amendments application to the POAA were premised upon the conclusion that the legislative characterizations of a fact as either an “element” or “sentencing fact” was determinative of the constitutional protections to be afforded. Moreover, the court found it significant whether the Legislature codified the applicable fact to be proved in a sentencing as opposed to substantive statute. Opinion at 38 (citing State v. Thorne, 129 Wn.2d 736, 783, 770-71, 921 P.2d 514 (1994)). As the Judge Quinn-Brintnall’s dissent makes clear, the distinctions upon which Thorne rested ceased to be constitutionally relevant following Apprendi and Blakely. Apprendi, 530 U.S., at 476. Ring v. Arizona, 536 U.S. 584, 602, 122 S.Ct. 2428, 153 Ed.2d 556

(2002). Blakely, 542 U.S. at 304-05. And with those decisions Thorne and its progeny are no longer analytically sound.

The Supreme Court has never conclusively held the Sixth Amendment does not apply to proof of prior convictions which elevate the maximum punishment. Almendarez-Torres v. United States held recidivism was not an element of the substantive crime that needed to be pled in the information, even though the defendant's prior conviction was used to double the sentence otherwise required by federal law. 523 U.S. 224, 246, 118 S.Ct. 1219, 140 L.Ed.2d 350 (1998). Almendarez-Torres, however, expressed no opinion as to the constitutionally-required burden of proof of sentencing factors that increase the severity of the sentence or whether a defendant has a right to a jury determination of such factors. Id. at 246.

Since Almendarez-Torres, the Court has not addressed recidivism and has been careful to distinguish prior convictions from other facts used to enhance the possible penalty. Blakely, 542 U.S. at 301-02; Apprendi, 530 U.S. at 476; Jones v. United States, 526 U.S. 227, 243 n.6, 119 S.Ct. 1215, 143 L.Ed.2d 311 (1999). Apprendi distinguished Almendarez-Torres because that case only addressed the indictment issue. 530 U.S. at 488, 495-96. Apprendi noted "it is arguable that Almendarez-Torres was incorrectly decided, and that a logical application of our reasoning today

should apply if the recidivist issue were contested.” 530 U.S. at 489. The Court therefore treated Almendarez-Torres as a “narrow exception” to the rule that a jury must find any fact that increases the statutory maximum sentence for a crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Id.

In Blakely, Apprendi, and Jones, the Court stated that, “Other than the fact of a prior conviction, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.” This statement, however, cannot be read as a holding that prior convictions are necessarily excluded from the Apprendi rule. Rather, it demonstrates only that the Court has not yet considered the issue of prior convictions under Apprendi.

This Court has noted the United States Supreme Court’s failure to embrace the Almendarez-Torres decision. State v. Smith, 150 Wn.2d 135, 75 P.3d 934 (2003) (addressing Ring) cert. denied, Smith v. Washington, 124 S.Ct. 1616 (2004); State v. Wheeler, 145 Wn.2d 116, 121-24, 34 P.2d 799 (2001) (addressing Apprendi). The Washington Supreme Court, however, has felt obligated to “follow” Almendarez-Torres. Smith, 150 Wn.2d at 143; Wheeler, 145 Wn.2d 123-24. Since Almendarez-Torres only addressed the requirement that elements be included in the indictment, however, this Court is not bound to follow it in this case, which attacks the use of prior convictions on other grounds. Moreover,

the Blakely decision makes clear that the Supreme Court's protection of due process rights extends to sentencing factors that increase a sentence, not over the statutory maximum provided at RCW 9A.20.021, but over the statutory standard sentence range, a decision not anticipated by the Washington courts. Blakely, 542 U.S. at 305.

Even if constitutionally significant, the treatment of persistent as a mere sentencing factor is in stark contrast to this State's prior habitual criminal statutes, which required a jury determination of prior convictions as consistent with due process. Chapter 86, Laws of 1903, p. 125, Rem. & Bal.Code, §§ 2177, 2178; Chapter 249, Laws of 1909, p. 899, § 34, Rem.Rev.Stat. § 2286; State v. Furth, 5 Wn.2d 1, 19, 104 P.2d 925 (1940). And historically, Washington cases required a jury determination of prior convictions prior to sentencing as a habitual offender. State v. Manussier, 129 Wn.2d 652, 690-91, 921 P.2d 473 (1996) (Madsen, J., dissenting); State v. Tongate, 93 Wn.2d 751, 613 P.2d 121 (1980) (deadly weapon enhancement): Furth, 5 Wn.2d at 18.

Blakely makes clear that the judicial finding by a preponderance of the sentencing factor used to elevate Mr. McKague's maximum punishment to a life sentence without the possibility of parole violates due process. The "narrow exception" in Almendarez-Torres has been marginalized out of existence. This Court should revisit its adherence to

that now-disfavored decision and remand for a jury determination of the prior convictions.

As Judge Quinn-Brintnall's dissent notes, this Court has not addressed the Sixth Amendment's application to persistent offenders free of the misapplication of the law in Thorne. Opinion at 39-40. The need for a proper analysis of the constitutional limitations on persistent offender cases merits review of this case under RAP 13.4.

3. THIS COURT SHOULD REVIEW WHETHER THE REFUSAL TO CLASSIFY THE PERSISTENT OFFENDER FINDING AS AN "ELEMENT" VIOLATES THE RIGHT TO EQUAL PROTECTION GUARANTEED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT AND ARTICLE I, SECTION 12 OF THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION.

Even though under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, all facts necessary to increase the maximum punishment must be proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, this Court has declined to require that the prior convictions necessary to impose a persistent offender sentence of life without the possibility of parole be proven to a jury. Smith, 150 Wn.2d at 143; Wheeler, 145 Wn.2d at 123-24.

This Court recently held, however, that where a prior conviction "alters the crime that may be charged," the prior conviction "is an essential element that must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt." State

v. Roswell, 165 Wn.2d 186, 192, 196 P.3d 705 (2008). While conceding that the distinction between a prior-conviction-as-aggravator and a prior-conviction-as-element is the source of “much confusion,” this Court concluded that because the latter “actually alters the crime that may be charged,” the prior conviction is an element and must be proven to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Id. But further scrutiny reveals that this is a false distinction.

In Roswell this Court considered the crime of communication with a minor for immoral purposes. Id. at 191. This Court found that in the context of this and related offenses, proof of a prior conviction functions as an “elevating element,” thereby altering the substantive crime from a misdemeanor to a felony. Id. at 191-92. But in each of these circumstances, the “elements” of the substantive crime remain the same, save for the prior conviction “element.”

In fact, the Legislature has expressly provided that the purpose of the additional conviction “element” is to elevate the penalty for the substantive crime: see RCW 9.68.090 (“Communication with a minor for immoral purposes – Penalties”). But there is no rational basis for classifying the punishment for recidivist criminals as an ‘element’ in certain circumstances and an ‘aggravator’ in others. The difference in

classification, therefore, violates the equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment and Washington Constitution.

Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, section 12 of the Washington Constitution, persons similarly situated with respect to the legitimate purpose of the law must receive like treatment. Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98, 104-05, 121 S.Ct. 525, 148 L.Ed.2d 388 (2000); City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center, Inc., 473 U.S. 432, 439, 105 S.Ct. 3249, 87 L.Ed.2d 313 (1985); Thorne, 129 Wn.2d at 770-71. A statutory classification that implicates physical liberty is subject to rational basis scrutiny unless the classification also affects a semi-suspect class. Thorne, 129 Wn.2d at 771. This Court has held that “recidivist criminals are not a semi-suspect class,” and therefore where an equal protection challenge is raised, the court will apply a “rational basis” test. Id.

Under the rational basis test, a statute is constitutional if (1) the legislation applies alike to all persons within a designated class; (2) reasonable grounds exist for distinguishing between those who fall within the class and those who do not; and (3) the classification has a rational relationship to the purpose of the legislation. The classification must be “purely arbitrary” to overcome the strong presumption of constitutionality applicable here.

State v. Smith, 117 Wn.2d 263, 279, 814 P.2d 652 (1991).

This Court has described the purpose of the POAA as follows:

[T]o improve public safety by placing the most dangerous criminals in prison; reduce the number of serious, repeat offenders by tougher sentencing; set proper and simplified sentencing practices that both the victims and persistent offenders can understand; and restore public trust in our criminal justice system by directly involving the people in the process.

Thorne, 129 Wn.2d at 772.

The use of a prior conviction to elevate a substantive crime from a misdemeanor to a felony and the use of the same conviction to impose a persistent offender sentence share the purpose of punishing the recidivist criminal more harshly. But in the former instance, the prior conviction is called an “element” and must be proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. In the latter circumstance, the prior conviction is called an “aggravator” and need only be found by a judge by a preponderance of the evidence.

So, for example, where a person previously convicted of rape in the first degree communicates with a minor for immoral purposes, in order to punish that person more harshly based on his recidivism, the State must prove the prior conviction to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. But if the same individual commits, for example, the crime of rape of a child in the first degree, both what quantum of proof the State must muster and to whom this proof must be submitted are altered – even though the purpose of imposing harsher punishment remains the same.

In its published opinion, the Court of Appeals rejected Mr. McKague's argument concluding the relevant classes for equal protection purposes are (1) those for whom recidivism is an element and to whom the constitutional right to a jury applies; and (2) those for whom recidivism is a sentencing fact and to whom the jury trial right does not apply. Opinion at 24. But if the Court of Appeals' blind reliance on Apprendi's "prior conviction" exception is analytically sound with respect to the Sixth Amendment's application to prior convictions, the first class does not exist. Under the court's application of Apprendi there is no group of recidivists for whom the Sixth Amendment jury protection applies. Instead, the distinction the court draws is based entirely upon the conclusion that it is constitutionally significant whether the legislature has termed the fact an element as opposed to a sentencing fact. If one point is clear from Apprendi, Ring, and Blakely, and other recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court it is that the Sixth Amendment's protections do not hinge upon what the legislature has termed a fact - element or sentencing fact. Thus, the Sixth Amendment either applies to prior convictions or it does not and what the legislature has chosen to call the fact is neither here nor there. Thus, the two relevant classes are (1) person's whose prior offense elevates their punishment but to whom courts have applied full constitutional protections; and (2) person's whose

prior offense elevates their punishment but to whom courts have refused to apply full constitutional protections. And it is this distinction drawn by courts and not mandated by the Sixth Amendment that offends the Equal Protection Clause. That classification is wholly arbitrary.

There is no reason why offenders whose crimes are elevated to felonies from misdemeanors based upon prior criminal history are afforded greater procedural protections than those like Mr. McKague. The elephant in the living room that the Court of Appeals ignores is the lack of any rational basis to afford offenders less due process where they are facing confinement for life without the possibility of parole as opposed to conviction for a specified offense. If the legislative purpose of both classifications is to punish recidivists more harshly, then it would make sense to afford the greatest due process safeguards to those offenders facing the most substantial deprivation of their liberty.

But in fact the classifications operate the opposite way. Thus, a person convicted of first-degree rape is entitled to have that offense proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt to punish him for the crime of indecent exposure. That same offender is denied these added safeguards when the offender faces conviction for a qualifying offense under the POAA. But because Mr. McKague was prosecuted for second degree

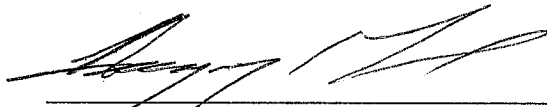
assault his prior offenses were proven to a judge by a preponderance of the evidence.

Based upon this diluted standard, Mr. McKague is confined to spend the rest of his natural life in prison. Where the legislative purposes of deterrence through enhanced punishment and protecting the public are the same, there is no rational basis to deny Mr. McKague the due process he would have received if his prior convictions were classified by courts as “elements” of substantive crimes. This Court should grant review, and hold that that arbitrary classification denied Mr. McKague due process and the equal protection of the law. This case presents a substantial constitutional question and one of significant public importance meriting review under RAP 13.4.

F. CONCLUSION

For the reasons above, this Court should grant review of this matter pursuant to RAP 13.4.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of February, 2011.



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IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIVISION II

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

JAY EARL McKAGUE,

Appellant.

No. 39087-6-II

PUBLISHED OPINION

Hunt, J. — Jay Earl McKague appeals his third degree theft and second degree assault jury convictions and his lifetime sentence as a persistent offender. He argues that: (1) the trial court erred by refusing his request to waive a jury; (2) the evidence was insufficient to support his second degree assault conviction; (3) a jury instruction created a mandatory presumption that improperly relieved the State of its burden of proof; (4) he was denied effective assistance of counsel because his trial counsel withdrew a proposed jury instruction on an inferior degree offense; and (5) the sentencing phase of his trial violated his state and federal due process and equal protection rights¹ because a judge, rather than a jury, found the existence of his prior convictions by a preponderance of evidence rather than beyond a reasonable doubt. We affirm his convictions and sentence.

¹ U.S. Const. amend. VI, XIV; Wash. Const. art. I, § 12.

FACTS

I. Shoplift and Assault

On October 17, 2008, Jay Earl McKague stole a can of smoked oysters from Kee Ho Chang's grocery store in Olympia. When Chang tried to "grab" McKague in the store's parking lot, McKague repeatedly punched² Chang, who fell to the ground. I Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) at 105. As Chang fell to the ground, McKague hit Chang several more times before jumping into a car and fleeing. When Chang "tr[ie]d to get up," he "got very dizzy," and "for a while [he] couldn't get up." I VRP at 64-65. Eventually, Chang was able to stand up. Officer George Samuelson, who arrived shortly after the incident, described the left side of Chang's face as "extremely puffy." I VRP at 36. According to Detective Sam Costello, who arrived at the scene and responding to the police dispatch, Chang "app[ea]red injured[] on the left side of his face and on the back of his head." I VRP at 49.

An emergency room medical evaluation documented Chang's injuries, which included a concussion, a scalp contusion, and neck and shoulder pain. A computerized axial tomography scan (CT scan) showed a possible occult fracture of Chang's facial bones.³ On the day of the incident, law enforcement officers took photographs of Chang that showed bruising and swelling around his left eye, redness and swelling of his left cheek, lacerations on his arm, a contusion on

² Various witnesses testified that McKague hit Chang three to ten times; Chang testified that McKague hit him six times.

³ "The term occult fracture is used to describe an injury to bone that is clinically suspected, but cannot be identified on initial radiographs." Lee F. Rogers, Mihra S. Taljanovic & Carol A. Boles, *Skeletal Trauma*, in Grainger & Allison's Diagnostic Radiology ch. 46 (5th ed. 2008) available at <http://www.mdconsult.com/das/book/body/220337858-3/0/1611/50.html>.

his head, and blood on his scalp. The emergency room physician prescribed Vicodin for the pain and cautioned Chang to limit his activities for the next two weeks. Chang's private physician prescribed Chang anti-inflammatory medication. Three days later, law enforcement officers took photographs of Chang's face that showed bruising remaining around Chang's left eye.

II. Procedure

The State charged McKague with first degree robbery, RCW 9A.56.200(1), or in the alternative second degree assault, RCW 9A.36.021(1)(a). He attempted to waive his right to a jury trial and to proceed with a bench trial. The trial court refused, reasoning that: (1) McKague's counsel was very experienced with jury trials; (2) McKague's concern that a jury would try him unfairly because of his criminal history was unfounded, given that a jury would not be told about McKague's criminal history unless he chose to testify; (3) the seriousness of the charges against McKague warranted a jury trial; and (4) the appearance of fairness would be advanced by having more than one person determine McKague's culpability for such serious charges.

McKague requested an instruction on third degree assault as an inferior degree offense of second degree assault.⁴ The State objected to McKague's request. The trial court initially agreed with the State and denied McKague's request, stating that the evidence did not support the inference that McKague acted only with criminal negligence. In response, McKague indicated that he would request a jury instruction on fourth degree assault as an inferior degree offense to

⁴ McKague argued that the evidence established only that he may have acted with criminal negligence (third degree assault), rather than recklessness (second degree assault), and, therefore, he was entitled to a third degree assault jury instruction.

second degree assault. The next day, the trial court reconsidered its previous ruling and granted McKague's request for an instruction on third degree assault. McKague did not request a fourth degree assault instruction.

Ultimately, the trial court gave standard jury instructions⁵ on: (1) first degree robbery; (2) third degree theft as an inferior degree offense of first degree robbery; (3) second degree assault; and (4) third degree assault as an inferior degree offense of second degree assault. McKague did not challenge the language of the second degree assault instruction or argue that the wording was improper. He did not object to the trial court's instruction that "[w]hen recklessness as to a particular fact is required to establish an element of a crime, the element is also established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly"; nor did he argue that this instruction created an improper mandatory presumption. CP at 47.

In closing, McKague argued that a third degree assault conviction, rather than second degree, was appropriate because: (1) the evidence tended to show McKague's mental state was criminal negligence; and (2) the severity of Chang's injuries rose to the level of third degree assault, but not second degree. The jury found McKague guilty of second degree assault and third degree theft.

Based on his prior felony convictions for second degree assault, first degree kidnapping, and first degree robbery, the State had alleged that McKague was a persistent offender under

⁵ Compare CP at 48 with 11 Washington Practice: Washington Pattern Jury Instructions: Criminal 37.02, at 667-68 (3d ed. 2008) (WPIC) (first degree robbery); CP at 52 with 11A WPIC 70.11 at 59 (third degree theft); CP at 49 with 11 WPIC 35.13 at 471 (second degree assault); CP at 55 with 11 WPIC 35.24 at 503 (third degree assault).

RCW 9.94A.570. The trial court examined certified copies of the judgment and sentence forms from McKague's two prior "strikes,"⁶ IV VRP at 309, and sentenced McKague to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. During the sentencing hearing, McKague never asked that a jury be impaneled to determine the existence of his prior convictions nor did he challenge the trial judge's role as fact-finder for these prior convictions. And he did not dispute the existence of his prior convictions or the standard of proof that the trial court applied. *See* IV VRP at 306-13.

McKague appeals.

ANALYSIS

I. Jury Trial Waiver

McKague first argues that the trial court erred in refusing to accept his jury trial waiver. This argument fails.

A defendant has no constitutional right to a nonjury trial. *State v. Thompson*, 88 Wn.2d 13, 15, 558 P.2d 202 (1977) (citing *Singer v. United States*, 380 U.S. 24, 36, 85 S. Ct. 783, 13 L. Ed. 2d 630 (1965)). A defendant may waive his right to a jury trial only with the trial court's consent. CrR 6.1(a); RCW 10.01.060. The trial court has discretion to refuse a jury waiver even where both parties concur in the request for a nonjury trial. *See Newsome v. Shields*, 10 Wn. App. 505, 507-08, 518 P. 2d 741 (1974). We review a trial court's denial of a jury trial waiver for abuse of discretion to ensure that the trial court did not merely deny the request by rote but that it exercised discretion with an eye to ensuring a fair trial. *Singer*, 380 U.S. at 34. An abuse

⁶ The two prior strikes were for a second degree assault conviction on May 16, 1990, and first degree kidnapping and first degree robbery convictions on December 20, 1995.

of discretion occurs when the trial court's decision is "manifestly unreasonable, or exercised on untenable grounds, or for untenable reasons." *State ex rel. Carroll v. Junker*, 79 Wn.2d 12, 26, 482 P.2d 775 (1971) (citation omitted). We find no abuse of discretion here.

The trial court articulated several tenable reasons for rejecting McKague's jury waiver: the seriousness of the crime, defense counsel's jury trial expertise, and the appearance of fairness in having McKague's culpability for such a serious charge determined by more than one person. We hold, therefore, that the trial court properly exercised its discretion when it denied McKague's request to waive his jury trial rights and to be tried by the court.

II. Sufficiency of the Evidence: "Substantial Bodily Harm"

McKague next contends that the State failed to prove each element of second degree assault beyond a reasonable doubt. McKague concedes the State's evidence proves that he assaulted Chang, but he maintains that the evidence does not establish that Chang suffered substantial bodily harm as a result. We disagree.

In considering a challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the State and ask whether any rational trier of fact could have found guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. *State v. Salinas*, 119 Wn.2d 192, 201, 829 P.2d 1068 (1992) (citing *State v. Green*, 94 Wn.2d 216, 220-22, 616 P.2d 628 (1980)). A claim that the evidence was insufficient admits the truth of the State's evidence and all reasonable inferences drawn from that evidence. *Salinas*, 119 Wn.2d at 201.

A conviction for second degree assault requires the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant intentionally assaulted another and thereby recklessly inflicted substantial

bodily harm. RCW 9A.36.021(1)(a). RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b) defines “substantial bodily harm” as:

bodily injury which involves [1] a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or [2] which causes temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ, or [3] which causes a fracture of any bodily part.

McKague argues that the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt any of these three possibilities of substantial bodily harm.

Specifically, McKague contends that: (1) Chang’s scalp contusion and “strained shoulder” did not rise to the level of “temporary but substantial disfigurement,” Br. of Appellant at 7-8; (2) Chang’s “concussion without loss of consciousness” did not cause “any lack of function or impairment,” Br. of Appellant at 8; and (3) Chang did not suffer a fracture because the record only establishes a “potential occult fracture.” Br. of Appellant at 7. Based on this, McKague argues that the record contains insufficient evidence to convict him of second degree assault. This argument fails.

A. Bodily Injury Involving a Temporary But Substantial Disfigurement

McKague contends that Chang’s scalp contusion and “strained shoulder” do not count as a “temporary but substantial^[7] disfigurement” under RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b). Br. of Appellant at

⁷ RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b) does not provide a definition of “substantial”; accordingly, we turn to dictionary definitions to identify its common understanding. *See, e.g., State v. Hacheney*, 160 Wn.2d 503, 518, 158 P.3d 1152 (2007), *cert. denied*, 552 U.S. 1148 (2008). The dictionary defines “substantial” as “something having substance or actual existence,” “something having good substance or actual value,” “something of moment,” and “an important or material matter, thing, or part.” Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2280 (2002).

8. Even assuming, without deciding, that McKague is correct, his argument fails: Taking the facts in the light most favorable to the State post-conviction, a rational trier of fact could conclude that McKague inflicted other injuries besides the scalp contusion and “strained shoulder,” which other injuries qualified as a “temporary but substantial disfigurement” under RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b). Br. of Appellant at 8. And we further note that visible bruising itself rises to the level of temporary substantial disfigurement. *See State v. Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. 1, 5, 13, 202 P.3d 318, *review denied*, 166 Wn.2d 1020 (2009) (“serious” “red and violet teeth-mark” bruising that lasted for 7 to 14 days constituted “substantial bodily injury”); *see also State v. Ashcraft*, 71 Wn. App. 444, 455, 859 P.2d 60 (1993) (bruises that resulted from being hit by a shoe were “temporary but substantial disfigurement”).

Officer George Samuelson testified that when he arrived at the scene, he observed that Chang “obviously” had injuries on the left side of his face. I VRP at 36. Samuelson described Chang’s face as “extremely puffy” and bruised, a bump on the back of Chang’s head, and that Chang “looked like he was affected, affected by [the] blows.” I VRP at 36. Detective Sam Costello confirmed that the photographs taken on the day of the incident and admitted into evidence at trial accurately reflected Chang’s injuries that day. Based on these contemporaneous photos, Costello described Chang’s injuries as swelling around his eye causing it to be “a little bit shut or closer shut than normal,” swelling of his cheek, an abrasion on his left cheek, and a laceration on his head. II VRP at 175. Costello also testified that the photographs of Chang taken three days later showed injuries that were “consistent with that which occurred” during the incident with McKague, II VRP at 176, and that the bruising around Chang’s eye had already

begun to turn yellow.

Viewing the above facts in a light most favorable to the State, a rational trier of fact could find that McKague inflicted on Chang a “bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement.” RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b).

B. Temporary Substantial Impairment of Bodily Part or Organ Function

McKague next contends that Chang’s “concussion without a loss of consciousness” did not cause “any lack of function or impairment.” Br. of Appellant at 8. This argument also fails: Viewed in a light most favorable to the State, the evidence establishes that a rational trier of fact could find that several of Chang’s injuries, including his concussion, constituted a bodily injury that “cause[d] temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ.” RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b).

Chang testified that, immediately after McKague punched him, he was so dizzy that for “for a while,” I VRP at 65, he could not stand up. Based on Chang’s inability to stand “for a while,” I VRP at 65, let alone walk, after McKague had repeatedly punched him and knocked him down, a rational trier of fact could find a “temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ.” RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b).

Additionally, Officer George Samuelson testified that when he arrived at the scene, Chang appeared disoriented and “was just a little bit off.” I VRP at 36. The medical report from Chang’s emergency room visit the day of the incident explained that Chang had a concussion without loss of consciousness. Chang’s discharge papers included warnings about potentially dangerous symptoms for which Chang should be vigilant, complications related to his concussion,

instructions to help monitor and expedite his recovery, and restrictions on various life activities over the next day and subsequent two-week period. For example, Chang was precluded from drinking alcohol, operating machinery, driving, heavy lifting and straining for at least 24 hours, and participating in contact sports for at least two weeks and then only after receiving doctor approval.

The jury could also reasonably infer that Chang had a temporary brain impairment based on the concussion that he suffered and on Officer Samuelson's testimony that Chang seemed "a little bit off" when answering questions the night of the assault, compared to their previous contacts. I VRP at 36. According to Chang's medical records, a concussion produces both short and long-term negative health effects on the body.⁸ Chang's medical records also included the following patient discharge instructions describing and relating to his concussion:

⁸ A general understanding of the term "concussion" as it relates to brain injuries is "a jarring *injury of the brain* resulting in disturbance of cerebral function and sometimes marked by permanent damage." Webster's Third New International Dictionary 472 (2002) (emphasis added). Chang's medical report suggests that concussions are accompanied by loss of consciousness. The Mayo Clinic states that concussions have a range of significance but all "temporarily interfere with the way your brain works" and "injure[] your brain," even if not resulting in "a loss of consciousness." MayoClinic.com, *Concussion: Definition*, Aug. 31, 2010, <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/concussion/DS00320>. Other major complications of a concussion may include "[p]ostconcussion syndrome," a term briefly discussed in Chang's medical files, which "causes concussion symptoms to last for weeks or months." MayoClinic.com, *Concussion: Complications*, Aug. 31, 2010, <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/concussion/DS00320/DSECTION=complications>.

Furthermore, a history of a single concussion increases one's risk of future concussions and doubles the risk for developing epilepsy within five years of brain injury. MayoClinic.com, *Concussion: Complications*, Aug. 31, 2010, <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/concussion/DS00320/DSECTION=complications>; MayoClinic.com, *Concussion: Risk Factors*, Aug. 31, 2010, <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/concussion/DS00320/DSECTION=risk%2Dfactors>. In other words, a person who has suffered a concussion has suffered permanent bodily harm making him more vulnerable to future brain injury.

Concussion is a head injury that causes a transient loss of consciousness, without any serious brain lesion, injury, or complications. Most head injuries do not cause any serious problems and get better within several days. *A Concussion may cause a moderate headache and loss of memory surrounding the head injury event. You may experience weakness, dizziness, nausea, concentration difficulties, and depression for up to a week or more after the injury. This post-injury state is called a **post-concussion syndrome** and usually gets better with bed rest and mild pain medicine. If any of these symptoms last for more than a week, you will need further medical attention. See your doctor or return to emergency if symptoms last longer than one week.*

Ex. 34 at 6 (emphasis added). This definition identifies headaches, memory loss, and at least five brain complications that can last for an extended period of time; the last of these is classified as a medical “syndrome.” Because the emergency room affirmatively diagnosed Chang with a concussion, the jury could rely on these effects of a concussion to determine that Chang’s concussion rose to the level of substantial bodily injury.

Chang’s medical report also reflected that Chang experienced neck and shoulder pain. He received a four-day prescription for Vicodin for his severe pain. And he testified that he had “very severe” pain throughout his neck and shoulder during the week after the incident, for which his private doctor prescribed an anti-inflammatory medication, I VRP at 66, and that his neck and shoulder pain subsided but persisted for two to three months. Chang’s months of shoulder and neck pain also constitute a substantial bodily injury; although pain is no longer an enumerated independent basis for substantial bodily injury, the statutory definition of “substantial bodily injury” does not preclude consideration of pain and its effects. Laws of 1988, ch. 158, § 1. Thus, the jury could reasonably infer that Chang had a loss or impairment of the use of his arm and shoulder function related to his severe neck and shoulder pain that lasted for two to three months.

Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, a rational trier of fact could find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Chang suffered “a bodily injury . . . which causes temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ” as a result of McKague’s intentional assault. RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b).

C. Bodily Injury Causing a Fracture of Any Bodily Part

Finally, McKague argues that Chang did not suffer a fracture because the record establishes only a “potential occult fracture.” Br. of Appellant at 7. Because we hold that a rational trier of fact could find substantial bodily injury under the disfigurement or impairment bases, we need not and do not reach the fracture issue. We note, however, that the record contains some evidence that Chang may have suffered a fracture: A physician concluded that the results of a CT scan performed on Chang the day of the incident “potentially indicat[ed] [an] occult fracture.” Ex. 34 at 2.

III. Jury Instructions

A. Substantial Bodily Harm; Recklessness

McKague next argues that the second degree assault “to convict” instruction: (1) improperly created a mandatory presumption that if the jury found that he had intentionally assaulted Chang, he (McKague) necessarily inflicted substantial bodily harm; and (2) relieved the State of its burden of proving every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. More specifically, McKague contends that if a reasonable juror found that he intentionally assaulted Chang (element one), the jury instruction on recklessness mandated that juror to conclude that McKague had thereby inflicted substantially bodily harm (element two) because he acted

intentionally. We find McKague's argument unpersuasive.

At the outset, we note that we will not consider allegedly erroneous instructions for the first time on appeal absent manifest error affecting a constitutional right. *State v. Mills*, 154 Wn.2d 1, 6, 109 P.3d 415 (2005). Although McKague requested a jury instruction on third degree assault as an inferior degree offense of second degree assault, he did not object to the wording of the second degree assault instruction below; nor did he argue below, as he does for the first time on appeal, that the recklessness instruction created an improper mandatory presumption. Because McKague's alleged error potentially rises to the level of a "manifest error affecting a constitutional right," *Mills*, 154 Wn.2d at 6, we address this issue and hold that the "recklessness" jury instruction did not create a mandatory presumption.⁹

1. Standard of review

We review alleged errors of law in jury instructions de novo. *State v. Barnes*, 153 Wn.2d 378, 382, 103 P.3d 1219 (2005). Due process requires the State to prove every essential element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 364, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970); *State v. Deal*, 128 Wn.2d 693, 698, 911 P.2d 996 (1996). A mandatory presumption is one that requires the jury to find a presumed fact from a proven fact. *State v. Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. 632, 642, 217 P.3d 354 (2009). Such a presumption exists if a reasonable juror would interpret the presumption to be mandatory. *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 642.

⁹ A jury instruction that creates a mandatory presumption improperly relieves the State of its burden to prove every element of the charged crime beyond a reasonable doubt, thus violating the defendant's due process rights. See *State v. Thomas*, 150 Wn.2d 821, 844, 83 P.3d 970 (2004).

2. Second degree assault and recklessness instructions

The trial court instructed the jury about the elements of second degree assault in this “to convict” instruction:

To convict the defendant of the crime of assault in the second degree, each of the following elements of the crime must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt:

- (1) That on or about October 17, 2008, the defendant intentionally assaulted KEE HO CHANG;
- (2) That the defendant thereby recklessly inflicted substantial bodily harm on KEE HO CHANG; and
- (3) That this act occurred in the State of Washington.

CP at 49. The trial court also instructed the jury that “[w]hen recklessness as to a particular fact is required to establish an element of a crime, the element is also established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly.” CP at 47. McKague did not object to either of these instructions.

3. *Hayward*

Our decision in *Hayward* is enlightening, but not controlling here. In *Hayward*, the trial court instructed the jury that “[a] person commits the crime of assault in the second degree when he or she intentionally assaults another and thereby recklessly inflicts substantial bodily harm.” *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 643 (quoting CP at 29). We did not find error in this second degree assault instruction in *Hayward*.

We did, however, find reversible error in the *Hayward* trial court’s additional instruction that “[r]ecklessness also is established if a person acts intentionally.” *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 643 (quoting CP at 33). The second degree assault instruction in *Hayward* contained two separate mental states, each corresponding to a separate act: (1) intentionality (assaultive act);

and (2) recklessness (infliction of substantial bodily harm). *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 643. But the defective “recklessness” instruction effectively collapsed second degree assault into an offense with only a *single* mental state (which could be satisfied with a finding of either recklessness or intentionality), rather than the required two mental states corresponding to the two discrete acts. *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 644-45.

In other words, the defective “recklessness” instruction allowed the jury to conclude that if Hayward had *intentionally* assaulted the victim, then *recklessness in general* was established and, therefore, Hayward must have also *recklessly* inflicted substantial bodily harm. *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 645. This conclusion was improper because, as mirrored by the *Hayward* trial court’s assault instruction noted above, second degree assault comprises two discrete acts, each with its own mental state—intentional assault and reckless infliction of substantial bodily harm. RCW 9A.36.021(1)(a). The defective “recklessness” instruction in *Hayward* improperly eliminated a critical second mental element of second degree assault, thereby relieving the State of part of its burden of proof. *Hayward*, 152 Wn. App. at 645

Such is not the case here, however. Here, the trial court avoided this *Hayward* problem by giving the following correct “recklessness” instruction:

“When recklessness as to a particular fact is required to establish *an element* of a crime, *the element* is also established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly.”

CP at 47 (emphasis added).¹⁰ This “recklessness” instruction made clear that: (1) only if the jury

¹⁰ We further note that jury instruction on “recklessness” in McKague’s trial was based on the Washington’s Practice Series pattern instruction, which provides:

[When recklessness [as to a particular [result] [fact]] is required to establish an element of the crime, the element is also established if the person acts [intentionally] [or] [knowingly] [as to that [result] [fact]].]

found *intentionality* as to the discrete act of assault, could it also find *recklessness* as to the discrete act of assault; but (2) unlike in *Hayward*, the jury could not, as a consequence, also find *recklessness* as to the infliction of substantial bodily harm. *Compare Hayward*, 152 Wn.2d at 646. Therefore, we hold that the “recklessness” instruction did not create a mandatory presumption.

B. Lesser Included Offense

In his Statement of Additional Grounds,¹¹ McKague argues that he was denied his right to effective representation when his trial counsel withdrew a proposed jury instruction on the lesser degree crime of fourth degree assault, after the trial court changed its mind and decided to instruct on third degree assault, as counsel had originally requested. McKague’s argument fails.

We review de novo a claim that counsel ineffectively represented the defendant. *State v. Thach*, 126 Wn. App. 297, 319, 106 P.3d 782 (2005). To establish that counsel was ineffective, the defendant must show that (1) counsel’s performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness, and (2) the deficient representation prejudiced his defense, i.e., that there is a reasonable probability that, but for the deficient performance, the results of the proceeding would have differed. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 80 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1984); *State v. Brockob*, 159 Wn.2d 311, 344-45, 150 P.3d 59 (2006) (citation omitted). We presume that defense counsel was effective, a presumption that the defendant can overcome only by showing the absence of a legitimate strategic or tactical basis for the challenged conduct. *State*

11 WPIC 10.03 at 209; *see also* former RCW 9A.08.010(2) (“When recklessness suffices to establish an element, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly.”)

¹¹ RAP 10.10.

v. McFarland, 127 Wn.2d 322, 335, 899 P.2d 1251 (1995). To establish prejudice, a defendant must show that if counsel had made the objections or arguments now embraced, they would have likely succeeded. *See McFarland*, 127 Wn.2d at 337 n.4.

An instruction on an inferior degree offense is warranted if: “(1) the statutes for both the charged offense and the proposed inferior degree offense ‘proscribe but one offense’; (2) the information charges an offense that is divided into degrees, and the proposed offense is an inferior degree of the charged offense; and (3) there is evidence that the defendant committed only the inferior degree offense.” *State v. Fernandez-Medina*, 141 Wn.2d 448, 454, 6 P.3d 1150 (2000) (quoting *State v. Peterson*, 133 Wn.2d 885, 891, 948 P.2d 381 (1997)). A defense counsel’s decision not to request an instruction on a lesser offense, however, may constitute a legitimate trial strategy. *State v. Hassan*, 151 Wn. App. 209, 218, 211 P.3d 441 (2009).

To prove third degree assault, the State must prove that the defendant, with criminal negligence, caused bodily harm accompanied by substantial pain that extends for a period sufficient to cause considerable suffering. RCW 9A.36.031(1)(f). In contrast, a person is guilty of fourth degree assault if, under circumstances not amounting to first, second, or third degree assault, he or she assaults another. RCW 9A.36.041(1).

At trial, McKague’s defense counsel proposed an instruction on third degree assault as a lesser degree offense. The State objected, claiming that the facts did not support an inference that McKague negligently assaulted Chang. Initially agreeing, the trial court at first refused to instruct the jury on third degree assault. McKague’s defense counsel asserted that, in light of the trial court’s denial of his request for an instruction on third degree assault, he would request a jury

instruction on fourth degree assault.

The following day, the trial court reconsidered its earlier denial and agreed to instruct the jury on third degree assault. As a result, McKague's defense counsel withdrew his request for a jury instruction on fourth degree assault. Ultimately, the trial court instructed the jury on third degree assault as an inferior degree offense of second degree assault.

Defense counsel's strategy was clear in closing argument: He conceded that "[w]e saw the bodily harm occur to Mr. Chang," but he contested the severity of the harm. III VRP at 268. Given that, in light of medical records, photographs, and testimony from witnesses and Chang himself, it was not possible to show that no bodily harm occurred, defense counsel reasonably concluded that the best strategy was to argue that third degree assault best fit the evidence. *Barnes*, 153 Wn.2d at 382 (jury instructions are proper when they reflect a party's theory of the case). Similarly here, defense counsel admitted that "[McKague] committed the assault," III VRP at 278, but he argued that the evidence supported an inference that McKague inflicted bodily harm on Chang with only a mental state of criminal negligence (third degree assault), rather than recklessness (second degree assault).

Defense counsel also expressed his concern that, if instructed on second degree assault (requiring substantial bodily harm) and fourth degree assault (requiring no showing of bodily harm), a jury would summarily reject fourth degree assault. Counsel's strategy was legitimate and allowed him to argue the lesser third degree assault offense, which best reflected his theory of the case. McKague thus fails to meet the performance prong of the *Strickland* test. Accordingly, we do not reach the prejudice prong.

IV. Persistent Offender Sentence

A. Due Process

McKague next argues that the trial court violated his constitutional rights when it sentenced him as a “persistent offender” under RCW 9.94A.570 because the judge, not a jury, determined the existence of his prior convictions through a preponderance of the evidence. Br. of Appellant at 15. This argument also fails.

Taken together, the Sixth Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution “entitle a criminal defendant to a jury determination that he is guilty of every element of the crime with which he is charged, beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 477, 120 S. Ct. 2348, 147 L. Ed. 2d 435 (2000) (internal citation and quotation omitted). Although the right to a jury trial and the prosecution’s burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt are “constitutional protections of surpassing importance,” *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 476, the Supreme Court has decided that these protections do not apply to determining the existence of prior convictions. *See Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224, 239, 118 S. Ct. 1219, 140 L. Ed. 2d 350 (1998); *see also Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 490 (“*Other than the fact of a prior conviction*, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.”) (emphasis added); *U.S. v. O’Brien*, ___ U.S. ___, 130 S. Ct. 2169, 2174, ___ L. Ed. 2d. ___ (2010) (recognizing exception carved out by *Almendarez-Torres*).¹²

¹² Two additional cases, on which McKague and Judge Quinn-Brintnall’s concurrence/dissent rely, also affirm the rule of *Almendarez-Torres*. *See Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296, 301, 124 S. Ct. 2531, 159 L. Ed. 2d 403 (2004); *see also Cunningham v. California*, 549 U.S. 270, 282, 127 S. Ct. 856, 166 L. Ed. 2d 856 (2007).

Our Supreme Court continues to follow this federal constitutional rule:

This court has repeatedly . . . held that *Apprendi* and its progeny do not require the State to submit a defendant's prior convictions to a jury and prove them beyond a reasonable doubt.

State v. Thieffault, 160 Wn.2d 409, 418, 158 P.3d 580 (2007) (citation omitted); *see also State v. Roswell*, 165 Wn.2d 186, 193 n.5, 196 P.3d 705 (2008) (recognizing the "prior conviction exception" of *Almendarez-Torres*). Until such time as our Supreme Court overrules itself, we are bound by its holding on the issue before us here. *State v. Burkins*, 94 Wn. App. 677, 701, 973 P.2d 15 (1999) *review denied*, 138 Wn.2d 1014 (1999) (citing *State v. Hairston*, 133 Wn.2d 534, 539, 946 P.2d 397 (1997)).

Although McKague acknowledges *Almendarez-Torres*, he asserts that its "narrow exception" "has been marginalized out of existence." Br. of Appellant at 22. Judge Quinn-Brintnall's concurrence/dissent similarly advocates that we not follow several recent cases from our Supreme Court that rely on *Almendarez-Torres*, such as *State v. Thorne*¹³; in support, the dissent asserts that the United States Supreme Court's recent decisions have implicitly held that the *Almendarez-Torres* analysis does not apply to cases such as this. *See* Concurrence/dissent (Quinn-Brintnall, J.) at 42-44. In essence, McKague and Quinn-Brintnall's concurrence/dissent urge us to disregard the United States Supreme Court's interpretation of the Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial in *Almendarez-Torres*, *Apprendi*, and their progeny and its refusal to date to extend the right to a jury trial to proof of prior convictions in sentencing hearings conducted

¹³ *State v. Thorne*, 129 Wn.2d 736, 781-84, 921 P.2d 514 (1996).

under recidivist statutes like the “Persistent Offender Accountability Act” (POAA), chapter 9.94A RCW. This we cannot and will not do.

The Supreme Court has cautioned expressly against the practice advanced by McKague and Judge Quinn-Brintnall’s concurrence/dissent:

We [the United States Supreme Court] do not acknowledge, and we do not hold, that other courts should conclude our more recent cases have, by implication, overruled an earlier precedent. We reaffirm that “[i]f a precedent of this Court has direct application in a case, *yet appears to rest on reason rejected in some other line of decisions*, the [lower courts] should follow the case which directly controls, leaving to this Court *the prerogative of overruling its own decisions*.”

Agostini v. Felton, 521 U.S. 203, 237, 117 S. Ct. 1997, 138 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1997) (emphasis added) (quoting *Rodriguez de Quijas v. Shearson/Am. Express, Inc.*, 490 U.S. 477, 484, 109 S. Ct. 1917, 104 L. Ed. 2d 526 (1989)). Adhering to this well-settled principle, the Ninth Circuit has confirmed that the Supreme Court has chosen not to overrule *Almendarez-Torres* “and [instead has] unmistakably carved out an exception for ‘prior convictions.’” *United States v. Pacheco-Zepeda*, 234 F.3d 411, 414 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 488-92), *cert. denied*, 532 U.S. 966 (2001).¹⁴

Similarly, in 2003 our Supreme Court definitively held that neither the United States

¹⁴ Consistent with the concerns the Supreme Court voiced in *Agostini*, the Ninth Circuit noted that “*Apprendi* casts doubt on the continuing viability of *Almendarez-Torres*” and that “[i]f the views of the Supreme Court’s individual Justices and the composition of the Court remain the same, *Almendarez-Torres* may eventually be overruled.” *Pacheco-Zepeda*, 234 F.3d at 414. Nevertheless, the Ninth Circuit acknowledged that “such speculation” did not give it an excuse to ignore *Almendarez-Torres* and “[u]nless and until *Almendarez-Torres* is overruled by the Supreme Court, we must follow it.” *Pacheco-Zepeda*, 234 F.3d at 414 (citing *Agostini*, 521 U.S. at 237). With all due respect to our dissenting colleague here, we, too, must follow *Almendarez-Torres* so long as it remains the controlling authority.

Constitution nor the Washington Constitution requires a jury, rather than a judge, to find the existence of prior convictions beyond a reasonable doubt. *State v. Smith*, 150 Wn.2d 135, 143, 156, 75 P.3d 934 (2003), *cert. denied*, 541 U.S. 909 (2004). Consistent with its holding in *Smith*, just two years ago, our Supreme Court declined to review our decision in *State v. Rudolph*,¹⁵ in which we also followed *Almendarez-Torres* in holding:

(1) existing caselaw does not give Rudolph the right to have a jury decide whether he is the same defendant who committed the crimes resulting in his prior convictions used as strike offenses to establish his persistent offender status under the POAA and, thus, subject him to life imprisonment without parole for his new crime; (2) identity is a fact so “intimately related to [the] prior conviction,” under *Jones*, as to be virtually inseparable from the finding of the existence of a prior conviction; (3) the *Almendarez-Torres* fact-of-the-prior-conviction exception to the *Apprendi/Blakely* jury-trial requirement necessarily includes identity; and (4) thus, *Apprendi* and *Blakely* do not require a jury to decide the identity component of the fact of a prior conviction. Therefore, the sentencing court may, as it did here, find by a preponderance of the evidence that the perpetrator of the present crime is the same person as the perpetrator of a prior crime used as a strike offense for POAA sentencing purposes.

Rudolph, 141 Wn. App. 59, 71-72, 168 P.3d 430 (2007), *review denied*, 163 Wn.2d 1045 (2008).

Acknowledging that we cannot necessarily read anything definitive into either Supreme Court’s denial of review in *Smith* and *Rudolph*, we note that (1) both high courts declined a clear opportunity to “correct” these *Almendarez-Torres*-based holdings if they deemed them incorrect; and (2) these review declinations underscore the importance of the United States Supreme Court’s clear admonition to the lower courts not to speculate about evolutions in case law, to adhere to controlling law, and to leave to the Supreme Court “the prerogative of overruling its own decisions.” *Agostini*, 521 U.S. at 207.

¹⁵ *Rudolph* was a split decision, again, with Judge Hunt writing for the majority, joined by Judge Van Deren, and with Judge Quinn-Brintnall dissenting.

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Accordingly, we hold that the trial court did not violate McKague's constitutional rights when the trial judge found the existence of McKague's prior convictions by a preponderance of the evidence for purposes of the POAA.

B. Equal Protection

McKague next argues that the trial judge's finding the existence of his prior convictions violated his equal protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and article I, section 12 of the Washington Constitution. He contends that it is "wholly arbitrary" to distinguish between: (1) requiring a jury to find, beyond a reasonable doubt, the existence of a prior conviction when the prior conviction is an element of an offense; and (2) allowing a judge to find, by a preponderance of evidence, the existence of prior convictions when a defendant is sentenced as a "persistent offender" under RCW 9.94A.570. Br. of Appellant at 30-31. We disagree.

1. Standard of review

Under the Fourteenth Amendment and article I, section 12 of the Washington Constitution, persons similarly situated with respect to the legitimate purpose of the law must receive like treatment. *State v. Manussier*, 129 Wn.2d 652, 672, 921 P.2d 473 (1996) (citing *State v. Schaaf*, 109 Wn.2d 1, 17, 743 P.2d 240 (1987)), *cert. denied*, 520 U.S. 1201 (1997). A statutory classification that implicates physical liberty is not subject to the intermediate level of scrutiny under the equal protection clause unless the classification also affects a semi-suspect class, which is not the case here. *Thorne*, 129 Wn.2d at 771 (citing *Westerman v. Cary*, 125 Wn.2d 277, 294-95, 892 P.2d 1067 (1994)). Rather, persons such as McKague, who are "persistent offenders" under RCW 9.94A.570, are neither a suspect nor a semi-suspect class. *Manussier*, 129 Wn.2d at 673 (citing *State v. Phelan*, 100 Wn.2d 508, 514, 671 P.2d 1212 (1983), *overruled on other grounds*, *In re Matter of Mota*, 114 Wn.2d 465, 788 P.2d 538

(1990)). Thus, McKague's challenge to his life sentence imposed under the POAA is subject to rational basis review.

A statute survives rational basis review if the statute is rationally related to achieve a legitimate state interest and the classification does not rest on grounds that are wholly irrelevant to achieving the state interest. *Schoonover v. State*, 116 Wn. App. 171, 182, 64 P.3d 677 (2003) (citing *DeYoung v. Providence Med. Ctr.*, 136 Wn.2d 136, 144, 960 P.2d 919 (1998)). The burden is on the party challenging the classification to show that it is "purely arbitrary." *State v. Coria*, 120 Wn.2d 156, 172, 839 P.3d 890 (1992) (quoting *Omega Nat'l Ins. Co. v. Marquardt*, 115 Wn.2d 416, 431, 799 P.2d 235 (1990)).

2. Reasonable grounds for distinguishing "classes"

McKague's challenge falls under the second prong of the rational basis test. He argues that there is no reasonable ground to distinguish between: (1) persons charged with an offense for which a prior conviction is an element of the offense and persons not charged with such offenses, and to whom the United States Constitution guarantees that a jury will find the prior conviction beyond a reasonable doubt;¹⁶ and (2) persons whose prior convictions are found to exist when they are sentenced as "persistent offenders" under RCW 9.94A.570 and who are entitled only to have a judge find the existence of their prior convictions by a preponderance of evidence.¹⁷ McKague argues that the State should afford both classifications of persons identical procedural safeguards when the trial court determines the person's prior convictions because, for

¹⁶ See *Winship*, 397 U.S. at 364; *Roswell*, 165 Wn.2d at 192.

¹⁷ See *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 490; *Thiefault*, 160 Wn.2d at 418.

both classifications, the trial court determines prior convictions for the same purpose—to “punish[] the recidivist criminal more harshly.” Br. of Appellant at 29. This argument fails.

Our Supreme Court already has held that the State has a rational basis for distinguishing between “persistent offenders” and “non-persistent offenders” under the POAA. *See Manussier*, 129 Wn.2d at 674; *see also Thorne*, 129 Wn.2d at 771-72. It is also well-established that the weaker procedural safeguards given to “persistent offenders” during the fact-finding process of determining prior convictions do not violate any constitutional rights under *Almendarez-Torres*, *Apprendi*, or their progeny. *See* Part IV (A.) of this Analysis, *supra*. Although McKague may disagree with our state legislature’s distinction between two classes of defendants and its decision to afford weaker procedural safeguards to one class, there is nothing unconstitutional about this practice under the current law. Thus, McKague’s equal protection challenge fails.

Both the United States Supreme Court and our Washington Supreme Court have expressly held that recidivist statutes such as the POAA are not constitutionally infirm, on due process, equal protection, or other grounds. Accordingly, McKague’s argument that the POAA violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment or article I, section 12 of the Washington Constitution fails.¹⁸

¹⁸ McKague bases his equal protection challenge, in part, on *Roswell*, a POAA case that is inapposite. *Roswell* examines *Apprendi*’s holding that a jury must find, beyond a reasonable doubt, both the elements of a crime and any aggravating sentencing factors that increase the penalty for a crime above the statutory maximum. *Roswell*, 165 Wn.2d at 193 (citing *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 490). *Roswell* held that *Apprendi* permits a defendant who has pled guilty, or has been tried and convicted by a jury, to waive his right to jury fact-finding for aggravating sentencing factors and, instead, to request that a judge find the aggravating sentencing factors. *Roswell*, 165 Wn.2d at 193 (citing *State v. Hughes*, 154 Wn.2d 118, 133-34, 110 P.3d 192 (2005), *overruled on other grounds*, *Washington v. Recuenco*, 548 U.S. 212, 222 n.4, 126 S. Ct. 2546, 165 L. Ed. 2d 466 (2006)). The *Roswell* court noted that RCW 9.68A.090(2) includes as

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I affirm McKague's convictions and POAA sentence.

Hunt, J.

an element of the crime of felony communication with a minor for immoral purposes the existence of a prior sexual felony conviction. In this situation the prior sexual felony conviction is not simply an aggravating sentencing factor. Therefore, if the defendant elects a trial by jury, the jury, not the judge, must find the existence of all elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt, including the prior sexual felony conviction element. *Roswell*, 165 Wn.2d at 194.

Armstrong, P.J. (dissenting in part) (concurring in part) — I disagree with the lead opinion that the evidence is sufficient to prove that McKague committed second degree assault and respectfully dissent.

The issue before us is whether Chang's injuries constitute *substantial* bodily harm. As the term "substantial" is not statutorily defined, the lead opinion correctly turned to dictionary definitions to identify its common understanding. Lead opinion at 7 n.7; *Am. Cont'l Ins. Co. v. Steen*, 151 Wn.2d 512, 518, 91 P.3d 864 (2004). The lead opinion's misstep, however, is its selective choice of definition that renders the term redundant.

Our objective in construing a statute is to give effect to the legislature's intent. *Udall v. T.D. Escrow Serv., Inc.*, 159 Wn.2d 903, 909, 154 P.3d 882 (2007). Statutes must be interpreted so that all the language used is given effect, with no portion rendered meaningless or superfluous. *City of Seattle v. State*, 136 Wn.2d 693, 701, 965 P.2d 619 (1998). Where we give a term its plain and ordinary meaning by reference to a dictionary, we must avoid literal readings of a statute which would result in unlikely, absurd, or strained consequences. *Tingey v. Haisch*, 159 Wn.2d 652, 663-64, 152 P.3d 1020 (2007).

A finding of substantial bodily harm requires that the State show an injury that involves a temporary *but substantial* disfigurement or one that causes temporary *but substantial* loss or impairment of function of any bodily part or organ. RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b) (emphasis added). The lead opinion defines "substantial" as "something having substance or actual existence," "something having good substance or actual value," "something of moment," and "an important or material matter, thing, or part." Lead opinion at 7 n.7 (quoting Webster's Third New Int'l

Dictionary 2280 (2002)). Accordingly, when the lead opinion applies this standard to the facts, it analyzes Chang's injuries to see if they actually existed. But there is no difference in proving that a victim suffered bodily harm and proving that the victim's injuries are actual. Even taking the most generous definition afforded by the lead opinion—that the injuries be “important”—gives little meaning to an objective legal standard. To define “substantial” as such gives no effect to the word in the context of the statute, an interpretation the legislature could not have intended.

In fact, the word “substantial” is an important qualification in the statute that distinguishes second degree assault, a most serious offense under the Persistent Offender Accountability Act (POAA), from lesser degree assaults that require a showing of only bodily harm, such as third degree assault. *See e.g.*, RCW 9A.36.031(d), (f). One definition omitted by the lead opinion defines “substantial” as “considerable in amount, value, or worth.” Webster's Third New Int'l Dictionary 2280 (2002). I believe that where the term “substantial” functions as an adjective that describes the extent of bodily harm, this definition properly reflects the legislature's intent to differentiate degrees of injury.

Turning to the evidence presented by the State, I do not believe that it supports a finding of substantial bodily harm. First, the facial computed tomography (CT) scan, which established symptoms that *may* indicate a fracture, is insufficient to show substantial bodily harm. RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b), by its plain terms, requires the existence of a fracture, not the mere possibility of one.

Second, although bruising can constitute substantial bodily harm when it rises to the level of substantial disfigurement, *State v. Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. 1, 13, 202 P.3d 318 (2009), the

bruising in this case does not meet this standard. Relying on *Hovig*, the lead opinion claims that “visible bruising itself rises to the level of temporary substantial disfigurement.” Lead opinion at 8. This is a departure from the proposition in *Hovig* that “*serious* bruising can rise to the level of ‘substantial bodily injury . . .’” *Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. at 13 (emphasis added). Admittedly, other courts have held that “[t]he presence of . . . bruise marks indicates temporary but substantial disfigurement.” *State v. Ashcraft*, 71 Wn. App. 444, 455, 859 P.2d 60 (1993). But these cases are factually distinguishable based on the severity of the bruising. As described below, Chang’s injuries are dramatically less serious than those described in cases where bruising constituted substantial bodily harm. Untethered from facts, the proposition that apparent bruising always amounts to substantial bodily harm runs the risk of rendering the term “substantial” redundant.

In *Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. at 13, the court found sufficient evidence of substantial bodily harm based on photos of the victim’s bruising and medical testimony that the bruise would have lasted 7 to 14 days and caused pain. The photos in that case showed individual red and violet teeth marks from the base of the victim’s jaw to the top of his right cheek bone, yellow-brown bruising on the entire right cheek, bright red bruising on the victim’s left cheek, and scratch marks on the victim’s back and stomach. *Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. at 5-6. In *Ashcraft*, 71 Wn. App. at 455, the substantial disfigurement was proven by medical testimony that the bruise marks on the victim were consistent with being hit by a shoe. In *State v. Atkinson*, 113 Wn. App. 661, 666-67, 54 P.3d 702 (2002), the court held that the defendant caused temporary but substantial disfigurement where the victim was scraped and bruised, her eyes were black and blue, and the white of her eye was bloody.

Here, Chang's bruising, while disfiguring, does not rise to the level of substantial disfigurement needed to support a conviction of second degree assault. The photographs of Chang do not show bruising that makes obvious the cause of his injury. *See Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. at 5 (bruise showing clear bite mark); *Ashcraft*, 71 Wn. App. at 455 (bruise indicating being hit with shoe). Nor was there any medical testimony or report describing the nature or extent of bruising. Detective Costello testified that the clearest photo of the bruising was from three days after the incident, which he described as showing Chang's eye starting to turn yellow. This description falls significantly short of the injuries described in *Ashcraft*, *Hovig*, and *Atkinson*.

Moreover, Chang's swollen eye, puffy face, head laceration, and abrasion on his cheek, while disfiguring, are not automatically substantial. Detective Costello described the swelling around his eyes as causing it to be "a little bit shut or closer shut than normal." I Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) at 49; II VRP at 175. This description also falls short of proving an injury that is "considerable in amount." Likewise, Samuelson's testimony that Chang "obviously" had injuries and "looked like he was affected, affected by [the] blows," I VRP at 36-37, can only satisfy the lax standard of showing actual injuries. Besides a concussion without loss of consciousness and neck and shoulder pain, his medical evaluation states only the existence of a scalp contusion. In the cases relied on by the lead opinion, medical testimony helped in assessing the extent of harm done to the victim. *See Hovig*, 149 Wn. App. at 13 (both persuasive photographic evidence and medical testimony were used to show substantial bodily harm); *Ashcraft*, 71 Wn. App. 455 (doctors at Children's Hospital testified to nature of injury). Here, there is no such medical evidence regarding any disfigurement. Without persuasive photographs

and medical evidence, the mere fact that Chang sustained bruises and injuries is insufficient to support his conviction.

Finally, despite the lead opinion's effort to qualify Chang's concussion and shoulder and neck pain as substantial bodily harm, the evidence does not meet this standard. The State's best evidence to this point—that Chang seemed “a little bit off,” that he was dizzy, and that he was unable to stand for a while—shows that he undoubtedly suffered temporary loss or impairment. Lead opinion at 2, 10. But again, we cannot assume the loss was substantial. Although the medical report shows that Chang suffered a concussion, he did not lose consciousness. Thus, the injury did not cause any loss that was established on the record. The lead opinion cites the patient's discharge instructions to show that concussions can result in several different types of losses and impairments.¹⁹ This discharge information, however, can hardly count as evidence of Chang's experience. The instructions speak in general terms of hypothetical symptoms (“a concussion *may* cause. . .”), none of which were specifically connected to Chang's medical evaluation. The discharge information is cautionary for patients to monitor symptoms and protect against complications. As such, it is too tenuous for a jury to infer that Chang suffered any of these effects. The evidence of slight disorientation does not meet the standard sufficient to sustain a second degree assault.

The lead opinion also reasons that severe pain supports a reasonable inference of

¹⁹ The lead opinion offers extensive information from the Mayo Clinic explaining how a concussion, even without loss of consciousness, can interfere with how one's brain works and injure one's brain. This technical information regarding the effects of concussions, tantamount to expert medical testimony, should not be considered by this court as it was not presented to the jury.

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substantial bodily injury. But “pain” is no longer a part of the definition of “substantial bodily injury” under RCW 9A.04.110(4)(b). Even if the change in statute does not preclude a finding that the pain caused some form of impairment, there is no evidence in the record to show that Chang’s neck and shoulder pain resulted in a substantial loss of the use of his arm and shoulder function. Although he testified to lingering pain, he did not attribute any loss of function to the pain. To do so is speculation, a conclusion foreclosed by the legislature when it deleted pain as an indicator of substantial bodily harm. Accordingly, I would reverse the conviction for second degree assault.

In affirming the conviction, the lead opinion is split on the sentencing issues under the POAA. Thus, as a matter of law, I concur with Judge Hunt that the federal constitution does not require that a jury find the existence of prior convictions beyond a reasonable doubt under the POAA.

Armstrong, P.J.

Quinn-Brintnall, J. (concurring in part and dissenting in part) — On October 17, 2008, Jay McKague, a homeless man, stole a can of smoked oysters from Kee Ho Chang's grocery store. When Chang attempted to apprehend McKague in the store's parking lot, McKague punched Chang, who fell to the ground. As Chang lay on the ground, McKague hit him several times before jumping into a car and fleeing the scene. Various witnesses testified that McKague hit Chang a total of three to ten times; Chang testified that McKague hit him six times.

Chang testified that, after the incident, when he tried to stand up, he got "very dizzy" so he sat on the ground for a while. 1 Report of Proceedings at 64. Photographs taken the day of the incident and three days later showed bruising around Chang's left eye, redness and swelling of the left cheek, and a contusion on Chang's head. The emergency room documented Chang's injuries including a concussion, a scalp contusion, and neck and shoulder pain. A computerized axial tomography scan (CT scan) showed a possible occult fracture of Chang's facial bones.²⁰

The State charged McKague with first degree robbery, in violation of RCW 9A.56.200(1), and second degree assault, in violation of RCW 9A.36.021(1)(a). The jury found McKague guilty of third degree theft, in violation of former RCW 9A.56.050 (1998), as a lesser included offense of first degree robbery, and guilty of second degree assault as charged. Because McKague had prior felony convictions for second degree assault, first degree kidnapping, and

²⁰ An occult fracture is one believed to exist but the exact location cannot be determined. See Webster's Third New International Dictionary 1560 (2002) (defining "occult" as "not manifest or detectable by clinical methods alone").

first degree robbery, he was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole under the Persistent Offender Accountability Act (POAA), RCW 9.94A.570.

I agree with the lead opinion that the trial court properly refused McKague's bench trial request, that the jury instructions and the evidence properly support the jury verdict finding McKague guilty of second degree assault, and concur that McKague's convictions should be affirmed.

In my opinion, Judge Armstrong's stated concern about the improper use of expert testimony to support the lead opinion's second degree assault sufficiency analysis is unfounded. Concurrence/dissent (Armstrong, J.) at 31 n.19. Although the citation to expert treatises on the effects of concussion on the brain support our analysis, they are unnecessary to the sufficiency determination. Any modern parent whose child plays football, skateboards, or rides a bicycle has read the warning label regarding the importance of avoiding a brain injury (concussion). Moreover, many newspaper sports stories report on concussions that players in various sports sustain and the effect of these injuries on players' skills and careers. In fact, the recent national awareness of the effects of concussions in sporting events started, in part, because of traumatic incidents that occurred in our state. The effects of concussions during school sporting events became of such public concern in our state that, in 2009, our legislature passed a law prohibiting youth athletes suspected of sustaining a concussion from continuing to practice or play in a game without written medical clearance from a health care provider who has specialized concussion

training.²¹ Laws of 2009, ch. 475, § 2. Thus, in my opinion what constitutes a concussion and the effects of a concussion are not subjects that required expert testimony. Here, the emergency room report established the fact of McKague's concussion; it and the other evidence in the record discussed by the lead opinion, is sufficient as a matter of law for any rational jury to find substantial injury beyond a reasonable doubt.

Because the legislature determined that the maximum sentence which may be imposed on a jury verdict finding McKague guilty of second degree assault is 10 years,²² however, and because the cases relied on in analyzing McKague's challenges to his POAA sentence predate contrary controlling authority, I respectfully dissent from that portion of the opinion affirming McKague's sentence of life without the possibility of parole.

In holding that McKague was not entitled to have a jury find him a persistent offender beyond a reasonable doubt before being sentenced to life without possibility of parole under the

²¹ In particular, our legislature chose to address student athlete safety concerns after an incident in 2006 when 13-year-old Zachery Lystedt, after whom the 2009 law is named, was a student at Tahoma Junior High and continued playing football after a concussion went unnoticed. Laws of 2009, ch. 475, § 2. Hours after the game ended, Lystedt slipped into a coma for three months, underwent extensive brain surgeries, and has undergone years of intensive therapy just to be able to swallow and speak again. Tom Wyrwich, *Special Report: The Dangers of Adolescents Playing Football with Concussions*, The Seattle Times (Nov. 4, 2008), available at http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/highschoolsports/2008347382_concussions04.html.

²² Second degree assault is a class B felony. RCW 9A.36.021(2)(a). The statutory maximum sentence for class B felonies is 10 years. RCW 9A.20.021(1)(b). But under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 (SRA), ch. 9.94A RCW, second degree assault is a level four seriousness offense. Former RCW 9.94A.515 (2007). When a defendant's offender score is 9 or more, and here McKague's offender score was 11, the presumptive sentencing range for a level four offense is 63 to 84 months. RCW 9.94A.510.

POAA, the lead opinion fails to comply with the constitutional principles elucidated in *Apprendi*²³ and *Blakely*.²⁴ Here, I reiterate and expand the analysis in my dissent in *State v. Rudolph*, 141 Wn. App. 59, 72, 168 P.3d 430 (2007), *review denied*, 163 Wn.2d 1045 (2008), that under *Blakely*, a trial court sitting without a jury may not constitutionally sentence a defendant to life without the possibility of parole on a class B felony that otherwise carries a maximum term of 10 years.

Recidivist statutes, such as the POAA, have been part of American sentencing for over 100 years. And dating back to at least 1912, courts and commentators have recognized that these habitual criminal prosecutions require proof of two matters: (1) the existence of prior convictions and (2) the identity of the defendant as the prior convict. *See, e.g., Graham v. W. Virginia*, 224 U.S. 616, 32 S. Ct. 583, 56 L. Ed. 917 (1912); *United States v. Jackson*, 368 F.3d 59, 67-68 n.9 (2d Cir. 2004); Kyron Huigens, Solving the *Apprendi* Puzzle, 90 Geo. L.J. 387, 408 (2002). Historically, the State was required to prove to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant to be sentenced under a recidivist statute was the person who was previously convicted of statutorily qualifying offenses. *See State v. Furth*, 5 Wn.2d 1, 10, 104 P.2d 925 (1940).

Under the current POAA statutes, the legislature requires that trial courts sentence “persistent offenders” to life without possibility of parole. RCW 9.94A.570. A “persistent offender” is an offender with three “strikes.” Former RCW 9.94A.030(37)(a)(i), (ii) (2008); *State v. Crawford*, 159 Wn.2d 86, 89-90, 147 P.3d 1288 (2006). “Strikes” are convictions for

²³ *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 490, 120 S. Ct. 2348, 147 L. Ed. 2d 435 (2000).

²⁴ *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296, 124 S. Ct. 2531, 159 L. Ed. 2d 403 (2004).

felonies that are “most serious offenses” as defined in former RCW 9.94A.030(32) (2008). Prior foreign convictions, including out-of-state convictions, are strikes if they are comparable to a Washington strike offense. Former RCW 9.94A.030(37)(a)(ii); *In re Pers. Restraint of Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d 249, 254, 111 P.3d 837 (2005). A trial court must sentence a defendant to life without possibility of parole upon a conviction for a third strike offense. RCW 9.94A.570.

When the Washington legislature enacted the POAA, it withdrew the right to a jury trial. In a POAA proceeding, the legislature authorized judges to find, under a preponderance of evidence standard, whether the defendant was a persistent offender (habitual criminal). Our Supreme Court held that this procedure was constitutionally permissible and ruled that prior convictions resulting in a life without parole sentence need not be pleaded in the information, submitted to a jury, or proved beyond a reasonable doubt. *State v. Wheeler*, 145 Wn.2d 116, 117, 34 P.3d 799 (2001), *cert. denied*, 535 U.S. 996 (2002).

The Washington Supreme Court addressed the question of whether a defendant’s constitutional right to a jury trial is violated in a POAA proceeding in *State v. Thorne*, 129 Wn.2d 736, 921 P.2d 514 (1996). Relying on pre-*Apprendi* case law, the court held that judicial sentencing under the POAA did not violate the right to a jury trial:

As a practical matter, since the only two questions of fact relevant to sentencing under the persistent offender section of the [Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 (SRA), ch. 9.94A RCW] are whether certain kinds of prior convictions exist and whether the defendant was the subject of those convictions, we fail to see how the presence of a jury would be necessary. Prior convictions are proved by certified copies of the judgment and sentence, [*State v. Murdock*, 91 Wn.2d 336, 340, 588 P.2d 1143 (1979)], and identity (if contested) can be proved by fingerprints. The sentencing judge can make those determinations. While technically questions of fact, they are not the kinds of facts for which a jury trial would add to the safeguards available to a defendant. In fact, judges decide such

questions of fact routinely at SRA sentencing proceedings. A certified copy of a judgment and sentence is highly reliable evidence. *State v. Gentry*, 125 Wn.2d 570, 637, 888 P.2d 1105, *cert. denied*, 516 U.S. 843 (1995); *see* [*United States v. McGatha*, 891 F.2d 1520, 1526 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 495 U.S. 938 (1990)] (prior convictions are highly verifiable matters of public record). We find no constitutional bar to the provision of the SRA which allows a trial court to conduct the sentencing proceedings. RCW 9.94A.110.

Thorne, 129 Wn.2d at 783, *cited in* *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224, 246-47, 118 S. Ct. 1219, 140 L. Ed. 2d 350 (1998), *quoted in* *State v. Smith*, 150 Wn.2d 135, 148, 75 P.3d 934 (2003), *cert. denied*, 541 U.S. 909 (2004). In summary, the *Thorne* court held that it is not necessary to impanel a jury for POAA sentencing because judges traditionally find these facts and the evidence is reliable.

After *Apprendi*, our Supreme Court continued to rely on *Thorne*'s outdated analysis and held in *Smith* and *Wheeler* that the procedure allowing a judge to find the fact of a prior conviction under the POAA does not violate the right to jury trial.²⁵ *Smith*, 150 Wn.2d at 155; *Wheeler*, 145 Wn.2d at 121, 124. In *Smith*, the court quoted *Thorne* approvingly and adopted a preponderance of evidence standard for proof of a prior conviction. The *Smith* court reasoned that no additional safeguards are required because a certified copy of a judgment and sentence is highly reliable evidence. 150 Wn.2d at 143, *following Wheeler*, 145 Wn.2d 116.

But after our Supreme Court issued *Smith* and *Wheeler*, the United States Supreme Court clarified the Sixth Amendment's jury trial right in *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296, 303-04, 124 S. Ct. 2531, 159 L. Ed. 2d 403 (2004), and *Cunningham v. California*, 549 U.S. 270, 281-

²⁵ The Washington Constitution is not more protective than is the federal constitution in the arena of POAA sentencing. *Smith*, 150 Wn.2d at 156.

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127 S. Ct. 856, 166 L. Ed. 2d 856 (2007). These recent United States Supreme Court opinions invalidate the basis for the analysis in *Thorne*, *Smith*, *Wheeler*, and other Washington cases that rely on that precedent.

A criminal defendant's jury trial right is the foundation and heart of our criminal justice system. In *Blakely*, Justice Scalia, writing for the majority, concluded bluntly,

The Framers would not have thought it too much to demand that, before depriving a man of . . . his liberty, the State should suffer the modest inconvenience of submitting its accusation to "the unanimous suffrage of twelve of his equals and neighbours," [4 W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England 343 (1769)], rather than [the judge,] a lone employee of the State.

542 U.S. at 313-14.

Except on a jury's verdict finding a defendant guilty of aggravated first degree murder, no Washington trial court may impose a sentence of life without possibility of parole based on the jury's verdict alone. Under controlling Sixth Amendment analysis, a legislature's characterization of necessary factual findings as "sentencing factors" rather than "elements" is irrelevant. The *Blakely* Court outright rejected the interpretation of *Apprendi* that a "jury need only find whatever facts the legislature chooses to label elements of the crime, and that those it labels sentencing factors—no matter how much they may increase the punishment—may be found by the judge." 542 U.S. at 306. The Court stated that this approach would lead to "absurd result[s]" and would undermine an essential jury function:

The jury could not function as circuitbreaker in the State's machinery of justice if it were relegated to making a determination that the defendant at some point did something wrong, a mere preliminary to a judicial inquisition into the facts of the crime the State *actually* seeks to punish.

Blakely, 542 U.S. at 306-07.²⁶

And most recently, in *Cunningham*, the United States Supreme Court again flatly rejected attempts to base the jury trial right on a sentencing code's structure, the historical discretion of courts in determining facts that underlie higher sentences, or the reliability of evidence to support increased penalties. 549 U.S. at 283-86, 290. These discredited rationales are the sole bases on which *Thorne* relies. After *Cunningham*, it is clear that the defendant's right to a jury trial rests on a "bright-line rule" that is not subject to policy concerns such as what the legislature intended or whether the evidence that the fact finder is to evaluate is particularly reliable. 549 U.S. at 283-86, 290; *see also Washington v. Recuenco*, 548 U.S. 212, 220, 126 S. Ct. 2546, 165 L. Ed. 2d 466 (2006) (holding that there is no distinction in the right to jury trial between "sentencing factors" and "elements").

Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S. Ct. 2348, 147 L. Ed. 2d 435 (2000), and its progeny overruled the precedent on which *Thorne* rests. The *Thorne* court summarized the then current law, saying, "[T]he United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a defendant does not enjoy a constitutional right to a jury determination as to the appropriate sentence to be imposed even where the sentence turns on specific findings of fact." 129 Wn.2d at 782. *Apprendi* overruled this interpretation of the Sixth Amendment and eroded *Thorne*. Likewise,

²⁶ Our Supreme Court neither cited nor addressed this *Blakely* holding when it held that the State need not notify a defendant that he faces a POAA sentence and reasoned that (1) the POAA is a sentencing statute, not a statute defining the elements of the crime; (2) the legislature alone fixes sentencing procedures; (3) the legislature does not explicitly require pretrial notice of POAA sentences; and (4) therefore, notice is not required. *Crawford*, 159 Wn.2d at 93-96. This rationale contradicts *Blakely* and *Cunningham*.

because *Smith* and *Wheeler* are premised on *Thorne* and a pre-*Blakely* and pre-*Cunningham* understanding of the right to jury trial, they are no longer good authority on this issue.

After *Blakely*, our Supreme Court reiterated, but qualified, the rulings of *Smith* and *Wheeler*. See *Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d at 256-57 (discussing *Smith*, 150 Wn.2d 135, and *Wheeler*, 145 Wn.2d 116). In *Lavery*,²⁷ the court first held that “[l]ife without possibility of parole is a penalty beyond the statutory maximum for the crime of second degree robbery,” and held that *Apprendi* applied.²⁸ 154 Wn.2d at 256. The court then reiterated its rulings in *Smith* and *Wheeler*. *Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d at 256-57. And it held that a jury must determine facts relating to comparability analysis when foreign crimes are not facially identical to Washington offenses. *Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d at 258. Thus, in *Lavery*, the court implicitly ruled that the right to jury trial applies to facts at POAA sentencing, while accepting that the “prior conviction” exception allows a judge to determine legal comparability in many situations.²⁹ In doing so, the court rejected the notion

²⁷ The *Lavery* court did not discuss or cite *Blakely*.

²⁸ *Lavery*’s second degree robbery conviction (without a jury finding of aggravating factors) subjected him to a maximum penalty of 84 months under the SRA. *Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d at 254.

²⁹ One month after our Supreme Court published *Lavery*, this court issued *State v. Ball*, 127 Wn. App. 956, 113 P.3d 520 (2005), review denied, 156 Wn.2d 1018 (2006). *Ball* focused on the necessity of separately proving Washington State convictions of which the trial court had authority to take judicial notice. It did not expressly address the *Lavery* court’s analysis holding that under *Apprendi*, a sentence of life without possibility of parole exceeds the statutory maximum that may be imposed on a jury’s guilty verdict. *Lavery*, 154 Wn.2d at 256; but cf. *State v. Magers*, 164 Wn.2d 174, 193, 189 P.3d 126 (2008) (holding that “the Court of Appeals has held that *Blakely* does not apply to sentencing under the POAA, *Blakely* being specifically directed at exceptional sentences. [*Ball*, 127 Wn. App. at 957, 959-60]. We agree with this conclusion and determine that *Blakely* has no application to the instant case.”).

that the POAA is exempt from the Sixth Amendment right to jury trial because it is a recidivist statute.

Blakely and *Apprendi* are grounded in the United States Constitution's Sixth Amendment. These cases establish that a defendant's minimum jury trial right includes the right to have the fact of the existence of a prior conviction proved beyond a reasonable doubt to a jury³⁰ before a POAA sentence of life without the possibility of parole may be imposed on someone found guilty by a jury of a class B or lower felony.³¹

The lead opinion characterizes *Blakely* and *Cunningham* as "[t]wo additional cases, on which McKague and Judge Quinn-Brintnall's concurrence/dissent rely, [that] also affirm the rule of *Almendarez-Torres*." Lead opinion at 19 n.12. *Blakely* and *Cunningham* do state that the fact of a prior conviction need not be proved to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. But, unlike here, *Blakely* and *Cunningham* address circumstances in which the sentence considered lies within the legislature's maximum penalty for the offense of conviction. *Blakely*, 542 U.S. at 299-300 (concerning an exceptional sentence of 90 months, which represented a 37-month increase beyond the standard sentencing range, but that did not exceed the 10-year statutory maximum for a class B felony); *Cunningham*, 549 U.S. 275-76 (imposing the maximum permitted statutory sentence because of aggravating factors). In other words, if, as a recidivist, McKague faced a maximum

³⁰ This element does not require proving the elements of the prior strike offense anew; rather only proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant alleged to be a persistent offender is the person previously convicted of that offense is required.

³¹ Because McKague's due process rights were violated, I do not address his sentencing equal protection argument.

POAA sentence of 10 years (the statutory maximum for the crime the jury found he committed), the *Almendarez-Torres* prior conviction exception would be consistent with the application of the constitutional principle announced in *Apprendi* and *Blakely* and McKague would have received his full Sixth Amendment jury trial rights. But where the trial court seeks to impose a sentence that exceeds the one supported by the jury verdict, here the period in excess of 10 years and for the rest of McKague's life, the defendant's right to have his sentence supported by a jury's verdict remains unfulfilled.

The lead opinion also cites a post-*Blakely* POAA case, *State v. Thieffault*, 160 Wn.2d 409, 158 P.3d 580 (2007), and asserts that "[u]ntil such time as our Supreme Court overrules itself, we are bound by its holding on the issue before us here." Lead opinion at 20. The *Thieffault* court stated that it had "repeatedly . . . held that *Apprendi* and its progeny do not require the State to submit a defendant's prior convictions to a jury and prove them beyond a reasonable doubt." 160 Wn.2d at 418. The *Thieffault* court's statement relies on *Lavery*, *Smith*, *Wheeler*, and *Almendarez-Torres*. *Thieffault*, 160 Wn.2d at 418. But *Smith* and *Wheeler* are no longer good law after *Blakely*. And *Lavery* did not cite *Blakely* or address the constitutional principles underpinning *Blakely*'s application of *Apprendi* to sentences in excess of the standard range but within the range of the maximum possible penalty set by the legislature. Accordingly, although *Thieffault* states that a defendant in a POAA proceeding has no right to have his prior convictions proved to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, there is no valid law supporting this statement, particularly in situations when the imposed sentence exceeds legislatively mandated statutory maximum penalties.

Moreover, controlling authority from the United States Supreme Court does not require lower courts to apply higher court holdings which violate the constitution. Unlike the situation addressed in *Agostini v. Felton*, 521 U.S. 203, 207, 237, 117 S. Ct. 1997, 138 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1997), in which the apparently controlling precedent rested ““on *reasons* rejected in some other line of decisions”” (emphasis added) (quoting *Rodriguez de Quijas v. Shearson/Am. Express, Inc.*, 490 U.S. 477, 484, 109 S. Ct. 1917, 104 L. Ed. 2d 526 (1989)), here the most recent and controlling precedent of our nation’s highest court, *Blakely*, *directly precludes* imposing a sentence not supported by the jury’s verdict and in excess of the statutorily proscribed maximum penalty. Specifically, Justice Scalia’s unambiguous conclusion that before depriving a criminal defendant of years of his or her liberty “beyond what the law allowed for the crime,” that “the State should suffer the modest inconvenience of submitting its accusation to ‘the unanimous suffrage of twelve of his equals and neighbours,’ 4 Blackstone, *supra*, at 343, rather than [the judge,] a lone employee of the State.” *Blakely*, 542 U.S. at 313-14. Thus, the *Blakely* court clarified that *Apprendi*’s and *Almendarez-Torres*’s prior conviction exception does not apply in cases where the trial court wishes to impose a sentence in excess of the statutory maximum without a supporting jury verdict.³²

In addition, in my opinion, by rejecting the State’s first degree robbery charge, a class A

³² The lead opinion cites *United States v. O’Brien*, ___ U.S. ___, 130 S. Ct. 2169, 176 L. Ed. 2d 979 (2010), as “recognizing [the *Apprendi*] exception carved out by *Almendarez-Torres*.” Lead opinion at 19. But *O’Brien* concerned whether a firearm was an element of a substantive offense charged under federal law. The *O’Brien* court did not address recidivism questions or analyze and apply the *Apprendi* prior conviction exception. Accordingly, *O’Brien*’s mere recitation of the *Apprendi* exception does not supplant *Cunningham*’s analysis and, therefore, *Cunningham* remains the controlling authority on this matter.

felony with a possible life sentence under RCW 9A.20.021(1)(a), and finding McKague guilty of third degree theft (a gross misdemeanor) and second degree assault (a class B felony), the jury who sat in judgment of McKague clearly indicated its intention to show leniency to a hungry homeless man who stole a can of smoked oysters. By sentencing McKague to life without the possibility of parole on the jury's verdict rejecting the State's class A felony charge and finding him guilty of only a gross misdemeanor and a class B felony, the trial court in this case imposed a sentence in excess of that supported by the jury verdict and, therefore, beyond its constitutional authority. Accordingly, I would reverse the sentence but affirm the convictions.

QUINN-BRINTNALL, J.

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DECLARATION OF FILING AND MAILING OR DELIVERY

The undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that on the below date, the original document **Petition for Review to the Supreme Court** to which this declaration is affixed/attached, was filed in the **Court of Appeals – Division Two** under **Case No. 39087-6-II**, and a true copy was mailed with first-class postage prepaid or otherwise caused to be delivered to the following attorney(s) or party/parties of record at their regular office or residence address as listed on ACORDS:

☒ respondent Heather Stone, Thurston Co Prosecuting Attorney

☒ appellant

☐ Attorney for other party


MARIA ARRANZA RILEY, Legal Assistant
Washington Appellate Project

Date: February 18, 2011

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